

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7. 1864.

[No. 925.]

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles }

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duills,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elaficks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silecia do.

Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Dandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hairs,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 27.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, on

the corner of King and Union Streets,

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks

Wine in pipes and quarter cases,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds. and barrel,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Broad Cloths,

Calimancoes,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfthicks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Plains,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

Irish Linens,

Calicoes,

Threads,

Chintzes,

Bedticks,

Osnaburghs,

Sewing Silks,

Mullin and Mullin

Handkerchiefs,

India Cottons, &c

&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Feb. 27.

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and

offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass,

from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is

excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore

prices. They expect to receive very shortly,

larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOZ, & Co.

Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

French Brandy, Antigua and Gre

nds Rum,

HOLLAND GIN—imported in the ship Am-

sta from Amsterdam,

Cherry Brandy made of old spirit,

Wines,

Loaf and lump Sugar,

Brown do.

Green Coffee, Teas, &c.

FRUIT—Apples, Sweet Oranges, Lemons,

Limes and Green Grapes.

NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shal

nuts, &c.

Also,

A few bls. Crab Cyder,

100 bls. R. Island do.

1000 lbs. Cheese,

Scotts Bailey, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

Who wishes to Sell or Rent,

HOUSE on Prince Street, opposite to George

Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase

will have a great bargain—it will fold for Cash,

chartered for Wet Goods,

Jan. 1.

For New-York,

The Sch'r SEANLOWER,

H. B. Phillips, Master.

Will carry 500 barrels of

Flour. For Freight or Passage apply to the

master on board, or to

Feb. 25.

Daniel M'Clean.

For Sale or Charter,

THE BRIG

EVELINA,

Burthen one hundred and six tons,

as per register, carrying seven hun-

dred and odd barrels, is ready to

receive a cargo, is well found and

in excellent order. Apply to the master on board

lying at Messrs Hepburn and Dundas's wharf.

JAMES CROUDHILL.

March 5.

For BOSTON,

The Brig DOLPHIN,

Silverius Snow, Master.

Burthen 750 barrels; will be

ready in a few days to take in freight. For par-

ticulars apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

Feb. 21.

For BOSTON,

The new Sch'r

HARMONY,

Capt. Cottrell.

500 bls. Freight will be

taken on reasonable terms,

application is made soon.

John G. Ladd.

Who has just received,

50 bolts Russia Ducks,

30 pieces Russia Sheetings,

15 chests fresh Teas,

5 bales Gurrahs,

12 boxes blue nankeen China, containing com-

plete dining table sets,

Feb. 18.

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Little Rebecca,

burthen 600 bls.

JOHN CARR, Master;

a most excellent vessel and will be ready in a

few days for reception of a cargo. Please apply

to

JOHN G. LADD.

Feb. 24.

For Charleston,

The Schooner NANCY,

John Gilpin, Master;

She has good accommoda-

tions, and will sail in all next week. For Freight

or Passage apply to the master on board, or

Samuel Croudson and Co.

March 2

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for

Sale,

24 hds. } New England Rum,

56 bls. }

75 tons Plaster Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of

GROCERIES. And about

1250 tons Plaster.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when put-

chasing, to look at this plaster, as they certainly

will be able to please themselves as to quality.

It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and

may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9.

GEORGE N. LYLES

Intending to discontinue the retail business, will

dispose of at prime cost, for Cash, his Goods,

consisting in part of

SUPERFINE CLOTHS,

Do. Calimancoes,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Furniture do. do.

Satin and Marcellies Waistcoating,

Irish and German Linen,

Silk and Cotton Hosiery,

MacGilles and Cotton Counterpanes,

With a variety of other Articles,

which being laid in very low, will be well worth

the attention of purchasers.

Feb. 25.

A House Wanted.

A comfortable Dwelling House of a

moderate size is wanted for the accommodation of

a genteel family in that section of the town ly-

ing west of Royal and fourth of Prince streets.

Enquire at this office.

March 1.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th

of October last, a negro man slave named

B O B,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high

straight limbed and well formed; said slave had

an impediment in his speech which prevents his

readily replying to a question. He commonly

wears earrings. He took with him a variety of

good clothing, a description of which is unneces-

sary, as it is probable he has changed them. He

has been frequently seen about town since he ab-

sconded, and in all probability is now secreted by

his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave

of Mr. J. M. M. late of this town, but now

said to be free. The above reward will be paid

for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and

a further reward of Ten Dollars for the dis-

covery of those who have been accessory to his

escape.

Captains of vessels, &c. are forewarned at

their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT R. JAMESON.

Nov. 15.

Just received and for Sale,

Sweet Cyder by the barrel,

Apples do.

N. England Rum do.

Candles by the box,

Pork by the barrel,

2000 lbs. excellent R. Island Cheese,

Speed Salmon in 2 and 4 gallon kegs,

Raisins by the box,

Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts,

Shelbarks, Chestnuts, Sweet Oranges,

Limes, Lemons,

Green Grapes by the jar or pound,

Celery for family use,

600 bushels R. I. Potatoes,

And a general assortment of Groceries.

A. WILLIS.

Jan. 12.

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of

Washington Street, has just received, a quanti-

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars,

Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally e-

very other article in the grocery line, he offers

for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia,

Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,

100 half gr. do.

20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior

quality,

50 baskets Almonds,

100 fruits Figs,

150 quarter bls. Raisins,

200 boxes Muscatel do.

200 do. Bloom do.

15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback,

Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old

Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt,

mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beal, Russia

Duck, white Russia Sheetings, Drillings, Raven

duck, &c. &c.

Jan. 20.

S. THOMEE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in

general, that he has commenced business in

the line of

GILDING

And Enamelling on Glass,

a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

Looking Glass and Pictures Frames.

MADE & REGILT.

NEEDLE WORK

framed in a handsome manner.

NAMES AND PROFILES

correctly enameled on Glass.

S. THOMEE, as a stranger being determined

to establish himself in the line of his profession,

solicits that encouragement alone which he trusts

the reasonableness of his charges and his assiduity

to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every

thing in his line done to please the fancy of the

owner equal to any imported.

THE SALE
Of the HOUSE advertised by Mr. Clotworthy
Stephenson to be sold this day, is postponed to
Thursday the 8th inst. then to be sold at 4 o'clock,
P. M. The terms to be made known at the
time of sale. As also, that HOUSE on Prince
street, next door west of the one at present oc-
cupied by Mrs. Porter, between Royal, and
Pitt streets.

Thos. Patten.

March 1.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received from Philadelphia by the Har-
mony, Capt. Ellwood,

Russia Sheetings,
Tucklenburgs,
Twilled Cotton Bagging,
Madras Handkerchiefs,
Ladies patent Cloths,
A small assortment, worsted and lamb wool
hose, flannels, &c. Alls.

An Elegant Sideboard.

Feb. 18

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable
the Circuit Court of the District of Co-
lumbia, for the county of Alexandria, will
be exposed to sale, at public auction, for rea-
dy Cash, on Saturday the 7th day of April
next, under the direction of the undersigned
commissioners appointed for that purpose,

A Tract of Land,

late the property of Robert Alexander, situate
upon the Potomac river, adjoining the lands of
Mr. Philip Alexander, containing 545 acres,
being one moiety of the Abington tract, for-
merly the residence of Mr. Cuthbert, deceased:
this land is bounded by two parallel lines 120
poles wide, and running back westerly 634
poles from the river to the back line, and will
be laid off into squares of 50 acres each, and
will be sold in large or small parcels as may
accommodate purchasers; this land is situated
about an equal distance between Alexandria and
George Town, and commands a full view of
those towns, the City, Eastern Branch and Po-
tomac, and in point of soil is equal to any on
the river. Any person desirous of purchasing
will be shown the premises and the plat and sur-
vey of the same on application to Geo. De-
neale in Alexandria.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund J. Lee, } Com'rs.
Geo. Deneale,

*In pursuance of the last Will and
Testament of the late Robert Buchanan, deceased,
will be offered for sale at the Plantation where
he resided, in Stafford County, on the 20th day
of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair
day,*

**All the Perishable Estate of the said
Buchan,**
CONSISTING OF

The stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; the
plantation utensils, household and kitchen furni-
ture, and a considerable collection of books, on
divinity and history, and essays, moral and politi-
cal. For all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six
months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security; for all under cash will
be required. The property not to be delivered
till the terms are complied with.

And at the same time and place, will be sold
on a credit of one and two years,

The landed Estate

of the said deceased, containing about 520 acres:
This land lies on the main run of Potomac Creek,
four miles from Falmouth, and about the same
distance from Stafford Court House; it is well
timbered, and a considerable proportion of the
cleared land is productive low ground. A mort-
gage on the premises, together with good per-
sonal security will be required.

All persons having claims against said estate
are earnestly requested to exhibit them as soon as
possible, legally authenticated; and those indebt-
ed, to make payment to one of the subscribers.

All those who have books borrowed of the
deceased, are requested to return them as
soon as possible.

John M. Daniell,
Benjamin James,
Executors.

Feb. 28.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST last Saturday evening a POCKET
BOOK, containing only a few papers which are
of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever
may have found said pocket book shall, on leav-
ing it at this office, receive the above reward.
March 5.

FOR SALE,
Several HORSES which will
suit for the draught or saddle. For terms apply
at the Livery Stable of Mr. Towers.
March 5.

FOR SALE.
A good washer woman with her child.
Application to be made to the printer.
Feb. 11.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Dec. 8.

Debate on the Amendment to the Constitution.

(Continued.)

Mr. Eustis considered the subject impor-
tant, as it went to effect a considerable
change in the existing provisions of the con-
stitution in the mode of electing the chief
magistrate; and also important as it had
long occupied the attention of the states
and of the people. When, said Dr. Eus-
tis, I consider the resolution from the Se-
nate and compare it with that which pass-
ed this house, I find several marked dif-
ferences. It contains three provisions.—
The first provides for a designation of the
persons voted for as President and Vice
President, which is a modification rather
than a change of principles, and is in uni-
son with the amendment sent from this
House and with the general sentiments of
the people, perfectly so with the sentiments
of the state I have the honor to represent.
While on this point it may be proper to
state that when I some time since men-
tioned the instructions given by the legis-
lature of that state on this subject, I did
it to shew that the greatest principle of this
amendment had been sought for by all
parties in the United States. So far then
as it embraces the discriminating principle
I am in favor of it. I find that the instruc-
tions alluded to leave some latitude with
regard to the modification of the amend-
ment, so as to conform it to the opinions of
the two Houses.

I do not conceive that the amendment
sent from this house effects any alteration
in the essential features of the constitution;
for when the constitution provides that
two persons shall be voted for, it follows
that one must be voted for as President,
and the other as Vice President, and the
discriminating principle only tends to car-
ry this view into effect. So far this reso-
lution meets my entire approbation.

The second provision of our amendment
was that this House should choose the Pre-
sident from the five highest on the list; by
the resolution from the Senate the num-
ber five is struck out, and three inserted,
thus an inconvenience resulted from the prac-
tice under the existing rule in the consti-
tution as to the number of persons from
whom a choice shall be made? We have
heard of none. The inconvenience expe-
rienced arose from another source. This
provision, therefore, of the amendment ap-
pears to me exceptionable on this account.
It is also exceptionable on account of the
language used, which appears to me not
to partake of that precision which at pre-
sent characterises every part of the consti-
tution.

The third provision, contained in this resolu-
tion, is more objectionable than the second,
because it is predicated on the presumption that the House
of Representatives will refuse to make a choice,
in case the election of a President is devolved on
them. It goes, in my opinion, to provide for a
contingency that will never happen.

I am inclined to think that the designating
principle will remove every valid objection to the
present provisions of the constitution. I wish not
to touch the principles of that instrument. Not
changing its principles. I wish the electors to
remain as heretofore, with this sole difference,
that the person voted for as President shall be
designated by the electors. I object also to this
provision, as countenancing and inviting intrigue,
and because it removes from the House of Re-
presentatives the responsibility under which they
are placed by the constitution. It appears to me
that in case two rival candidates are presented to
the House for a voice, by means of the influence
of the Vice President, the election may be pro-
tracted till the fourth of March, or that, in
other words, the Vice President will become
President.

I am sensible that this is only a proposition made
to the several states, and that it must be submit-
ted to their decision before it becomes part
of the constitution. At the same time I am con-
vinced, that going forth as an act of this govern-
ment, it will have great influence with the state
legislatures. It ought therefore, before it is sub-
mitted to them, to be so correct and explicit,
that the collected wisdom of the country may be
presumed to adopt it.

I repeat it, the first part of this amendment,
that which establishes the designating principle,
is a desirable object. I am sorry that I am re-
duced to the alternative of taking other provi-
sions to obtain this, or otherwise to lose it. I
however yet entertain a hope of accommodation,
and that gentlemen will suffer this principle, de-
sired by the people, to go to them unincumbered.
Under this hope I move a recommittal of the
resolution to the committee of the whole House,
and that it be made the order for Monday next;
that we may, in the mean time, send a message

to the Senate to desire them to answer our reso-
lution. The Senate may be induced by this
step to take up our resolution, and recede from
it, or when they find that it is not agreeable to
this house. If after this measure on our part
they prove tenacious, and insist on their reso-
lution, we shall then have to meet the question of
agreeing to it in the whole, or of abandoning
every thing. I do not know, whether I shall
not be induced to vote for the whole resolution,
when I am satisfied that a better could not be
had. I do not perceive any reasonable objec-
tion to this course of procedure. I do not
think a decision of this important sub-
ject should be precipitated. The resolution is
certainly less perfect than its best friends could
wish it; therefore I think it proper to recommen-

Mr. Lowndes. It is with very great pleasure
that I rise to second the motion of the honorable
gentleman from Massachusetts (Dr. Eustis) be-
cause I believe if it is adopted it may be the
means of preventing this house from precipitating
itself into a dilemma, in which it will not be
very honorable for it to be placed. It is the
practice of this house in its ordinary business of
legislation, to correct inaccuracies of expression
when they are pointed out. Ought it then, fir-
on so important an occasion as that of changing
the constitution, to pass a resolution replete with
obscurity. Verbal criticisms are said to be un-
pleasant, and we have had enough of them. Suffi-
ce it to say, that gentlemen, who press the
passing of this resolution in the very form in
which it came from the Senate, give to it a
very different meaning. It is, fir, with equal
pleasure I hear the very handsome eulogium passed
upon our constitution by the gentleman from
Pennsylvania, who says he thinks it better, than
even the constitution of that country, which has
been termed the most stupendous monument of
human wisdom. I hope, fir, that it is better,
but the eulogium of the gentleman, is to me an
admonition, to beware how I meddle with it.
I think, fir, that the gentleman might have gone
on and applied to our constitution the observa-
tion of a celebrated writer upon that of Eng-
land, that though in some of its parts, its policy
was not obvious and did not strike the superficial
observer, yet when tested by practice and experi-
ence was discovered to be founded in the greatest
wisdom and ability. It is this feature of our con-
stitution, which above all others when examined
into is discovered to be founded in that wisdom
and utility. Considering the constitution as the
deliberate result of the best talents and integrity
of our country, exercised at a time when party
spirit did not influence our councils, I am unwill-
ing, to give into any alteration of it which is
not dictated by an imperious necessity. I am un-
willing, fir, to familiarize the public mind to in-
novations upon this compact, make, however un-
important it may appear to us, may lay the
foundation and make necessary other alterations,
and that the nice adjustment of the different inter-
ests of the States may finally be destroyed.

What, fir, is the result of the attempt to make
a single alteration in your constitution; for this
House certainly when it passed the resolution sent
to the Senate, did not contemplate any thing
more than a designation of the persons voted for
as President and Vice President; but the resolu-
tion now before us, contains three distinct, speci-
fic and independent alterations. If we vary the
principle established by the constitution for the
election of our Chief Magistrate, and by that
means, diminish the influence of the small states
in the choice of that officer, what security have
we that at another time the combined principle
upon which the people of the different States are
represented in this House may not also be varied,
and the influence of the State which I have the
honor of representing and others similarly situat-
ed, be lessened on this floor. In the few obser-
vations which I have to submit to the House, I
will endeavor to avoid a repetition of arguments
already advanced. The two leading objections
made to the constitution, as I understand them,
and which are made the ground work of the pro-
posed alterations are, that by the double ballot,
two persons may be returned to this House having
an equal number of votes and a majority of the
votes of the electors, and in the event of this
House not determining which of the two shall
be the President, the peace and tranquility of
the country may be hazarded, and that the person
not designated by the electors for the President
may, by a concurrence of circumstances, be ele-
vated to the Chair of State.

Though the policy of a double ballot may not be
obvious at first sight, from the best reflection I
have been able to give this subject I am of opinion
that it is founded in wisdom, and the more I ex-
amine it, the more confirmed I am in the opinion;
the uncertainty which of the two candidates will
be president, is to me a strong argument in
favor of it, because it is calculated to render an
access to the office of president, through the me-
dium of Cabal and Intrigue, less practicable, and
thereby diminishes the inducement which would
be held out by the proposed amendments to a re-
sort to those practices; the intrigues of a Can-
didate if successful at all, may result in his being
only the Vice President, a situation certainly not
calculated to inspire or satisfy the expectations of
an ambitious man. The object of the constitu-
tion is to produce the election of fit persons to be
magistrates, and compared with this great object,
the elevation of a favorite character is of trifling
importance. This country is not so destitute of
talents that one man only can be found qualified
for the office of President. I have no doubt that
this country abounds with men eminently quali-

fied. I have no doubt that every State in the
union can furnish men, who would administer the
government advantageously. The uncertainty
who will be the President will impose upon the
Electors the obligation of voting for none but
men of high character, and if they do their duty,
no inconvenience can arise to the country; it is
true that two persons may be returned to the
House having an equal number of votes, and a
majority of the votes of the electors, but it is an
event which I think it improbable will ever again
occur. I think it much more likely that the
election will come into this House in consequence
of no candidate having a majority of votes,
than from the cause first stated. The men
heretofore elected to the office of President,
were conspicuous characters during the revolu-
tion, it was their conduct during that period,
which acquired them the confidence and at-
tachment of the people, they ruled, ere long,
the off the stage of life.

It appears to me that the time is not far dis-
tant, when the elections will be much more
likely to come into this House from the defect of
any candidate having a majority of votes, than
from the other cause; but Mr. Speaker, sup-
pose what has happened should again occur, and
that two candidates with an equal number
of votes should come into the House, it will then
be the duty of the House to determine which of
them shall be the President. We then assume
the character of electors—we become elect-
ors under the constitution equally with the
original electors, and I don't see but we should
represent the wishes of the people as correctly
—we are equally chosen by the people, and in
some of the States more immediately than the
original electors, but I do not apprehend the
mischiefs which some gentlemen have predicted
from this occurrence.

I trust that there would always be found
more patriotism in this country, more of the
spirit of conciliation than would permit
by a pertinacious adherence to a favorite
candidate to endanger the peace of the
country. The person not designated by the
electors may indeed be the President; but
if the electors do their duty and vote for
none but men of high character, no injury
can result to the country. Establish the
discriminating principle, and the electors
calculating upon the durability of life, will
in their choice of Vice President, be influ-
enced by considerations by which they
ought not to be governed. They will se-
lect some popular man for qualities other
than those, which would fit him for the
station of President. They will say he is
a good man—he can preside with credit in
the Senate. But he may be called to the
office of original duties, and the country
exposed to all the evils of a weak and inef-
ficient administration. As the constitution
now stands it may indeed happen, that the
person not designated by the electors may in-
deed be the President, but I think it very
improbable. But if this resolution is ad-
opted, it appears to me inevitable, that the
person designated for the Vice President will
be the President, and that under circum-
stances of very great disadvantage. The
resolution goes to defeat the very object
which has been stated as the ground of an
alteration in the constitution. It says,
“and if the House of Representatives shall
not choose a President whenever the right
of choice shall devolve upon them, before
the fourth day of March next following,
then the Vice President shall act as Presi-
dent, as in the case of the death or other
constitutional disability of the President.”
(Mr. Lowndes's speech to be continued.)

Saturday, March 3.

The report of the committee of elections on
the memorial of Andrew Moore respecting the
seat held by Thomas Lewis was again taken
into consideration.

Mr. Moore appeared at the bar and spoke in
favor of his memorial, claiming the seat of Major
Lewis.

Mr. Jones, the counsel of Major Lewis, then
spoke in favor of his right to his seat.

Mr. Griffin moved to postpone the further con-
sideration of the report until the first Monday in
December, which motion was rejected. Yeas
37, nays 73.

The report concludes with a resolution that
Thomas Lewis is not, and that Andrew Moore
is entitled to a seat in the House.

Mr. J. Clay spoke against the report, on the
ground that the sitting member had not received
due notice to examine witnesses on a canvass of
votes in one of the counties.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke at length in favor of
that part of the report which declares the sitting
member not entitled to his seat, without ex-
pressing an opinion on admitting And. Moore to
the seat; when the house adjourned, without
taking any question on the report.

S. CLARK,
Has this morning opened a case of
Ladies Beautiful Pearl Caskets
at his store on Fairfax Street.
Also.—A large assortment of Shoes
at his usual reduced prices.
Feb. 28.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Yesterday an Election for sixteen persons to act as common councilmen, for the ensuing year, came on in the different wards of this town, when the following persons were elected.

First Ward.

George Taylor,
James Keith,
Thomas Vowell,
William Paton, sen.

Second Ward.

Jonah Thompson,
John Potts,
John Mandeville,
Bernard Bryan.

Third Ward.

John Dundass,
William Fitzhugh,
Thomas Irwin,
George Deneale.

Fourth Ward.

Thomas Swann,
John Janney,
Robert Young,
Mathew Robinson.

Much vague rumour prevailing respecting some recent occurrences at New Orleans, by which unimportant circumstances are magnified so as to present an unpleasant aspect, we conceive it our duty to state them as correctly as letters from that place enables us to do.

Regular assemblies are periodically held at New Orleans, under the direction of the municipal officers. According to rules fixed by them, which existed previous to the cession of the country the dances, were arranged, in the following order; first, two cotillions; next, a country dance for 12 couple; and lastly the walse.

At an assembly held on the 6th of January, some slight misunderstanding arose between the Americans and French, the causes of which, though not distinctly known, were generally considered as connected with some erroneous statement of the feelings of the French citizens on the rise of the American in the room of the French flag when the first celebration of the cession took place. This misunderstanding was apparently hushed, when on the 23d of January another assembly was held. According to the above rules the dancing commenced with cotillions, followed by a country dance of twelve couple; the music, having received instructions in consonance with this arrangement, ceased to play the tune appropriated to the country dance, as soon as the twelve couple had led down the dance. In the mean time six additional couple, composed of Americans, had placed themselves at the end of the dance. As soon as the music ceased, the Americans required a continuation of it and of the country dance; while the French citizens called for the walse a dance, in which it is understood, as many of the company as please participate.

The music declining to play a continuation of this tune, an American citizen broke the violin of one of the band with his cane, which likewise being broken, exposed a sword. Some tumult ensued, during which a French officer left the room and returned with a broad sword. In the mean time, to appease the disorder, Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson addressed the company, and enquired what were the wishes of the dissatisfied. The French officer replied "we want the Walse." This reply, from being made in French, not being understood by the Americans, but on the contrary, being interpreted into a menace, increased the disorder. General Wilkinson was inducing in an amicable way, the officer to retire, when some American citizens met the General, and gave advice which he repelled. This likewise being misunderstood, was erroneously considered as an act of violence offered by the French officer to the general; and increased the tumult. Swords were drawn, but no lives lost or bodily injury done. The officer was arrested, and required to appear before the civil authority the ensuing day, when he was liberated.

After the arrest, the American commissioners, we understand, received a letter from Mr. Laussat, protesting against the exercise of authority, on the part of the United States, in relation to French officers; alleging that under the treaty of cession, three months having been allowed for the evacuation of the place by the French troops, previously to the expiration of that period French officers were under his control. The liberation of the officer having previously taken place superseded any further act on the part of the civil authority.

It will appear from this minute state-

ment of facts, for which our sole apology is to be found in the sensibility of the public mind to whatever relates to our new acquisition, that the transaction is of an ordinary nature, and one which does not justify the mistatement or alarm which has gone abroad.

(Nat. Intell.)

A correspondent suggests that the Editor of the Virginia Gazette has fallen into an error respecting the Federal candidate for the presidency at the ensuing election. It is expected that Mr. King and Gen. C. C. Pinckney will be supported—but the latter as President, the former as Vice President. Without detracting from the merit and pretensions of Mr. King, it is but fair to say that the conduct of Gen. Pinckney at the late election in refusing to coalesce with the faction in his native state, who supported Mr. J. K. Polk, has ingrained in the minds of his fellow citizens a predilection in his favor, which will be fully evinced at the next election.

The Roman Empire is compared to have continued, in the times immediately before Julius Cæsar and Augustus, more than one hundred millions of people. All Italy, Sicily, Spain and Portugal, and the greater part of the present Turkish Empire, and the Barbary Coast of Africa, together with Egypt were subjected to the domination, but never to the laws of Rome. They were governed by Proconsuls, who were sent like Governor Claiborne, each of them with one or two legions, to play the Emperor in the Provinces. The city of Rome was amused with the pageantry of power, and the Provinces were crushed with the weight of oppression.

Our country, with fewer people, has a greater extent than the Roman Empire, and considering the turbulent spirit of democracy, and the inevitable relaxation of all authority, on the half wild frontiers of an empire, still a pathless forest, the difficulty of governing the United States, extended as they now are is certainly as great as Augustus experienced. Our Augustus, whose frankness, courage, craft and mercy have been found very like the first Roman Emperors, will find it a little difficult to govern Provinces by speech and messages. He will want the legions, or he will find without their bayonets, insubordinate men at the sources of his power, laugh at his edicts, and dig into his mountain of salt, strong as it stands. To let our vast frontier regions go ungoverned, and pay taxes or let it alone at pleasure, as Smilie and Findley and Gallatin would in 1794, will not answer. There must be power enough somewhere, and power in full activity too, to keep the United States together, or they will break off—and thus our boasted purchase, so foolishly prized because it is a big, will be lost and worse than lost—for, in that event, we shall lose perhaps a million of our citizens, and many millions of our treasure along with it—and moreover we shall have raised to strength an enemy, whose conscious inferiority will seek a hostile foreign alliance. What a hopeful crop of wars have we then sowed the seeds of! The curses of posterity will be bitter, but not so bitter as their experience of our folly.

Suppose, on the other hand, we govern our cheap bought world by a pretty little corps of twelve thousand men and only half a dozen regiments of horse, will not the soldier citizens look to their camp two thousand miles from Washington as their country? and their general as its ruler and rightful president? or if the proconsuls obey the orders from Washington, will not their power, so little checked and not at all watched, prove oppressive to the provinces as that of the Roman proconsuls did?

In a word, it is either impudent or shallow to pretend that the free principles of our republican government, can be applied, or made to operate over half this western hemisphere. What then have we bought but a revolution?

(Fred. Town Her.)

From the American Daily Advertiser.

A CHRONICLE.

And it came to pass in those days, when peace reigned through the land, that the spies of the Galianites returned from searching out the land of Louisiana, whither they had been sent to search it out.

Wherefore they spake unto the rulers and gathered the people together, and said unto them, the land which you sent us to search, behold is a goodly land, and exceedingly fat, and aboundeth with much fruit, and the heathen who possess it, they are but few.

Now the people of Galia were a mighty people, their numbers were like the sand on the sea shore, and of all their deeds which they have done in Egypt and Syria, and round about the Red Sea, are they not written in the books of the wars of the great nation?

And they said one to another why stay we here to perish in clusters for the lack of bread, let us rise up and choose unto ourselves captains and rulers, that we may go out and possess this goodly inheritance.

And the nobles and rulers assembled the people together; and they divided them into lots, and some were tillers of the ground, some were handy-craftsmen, and

some men of war; and there were captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds, and captains over fifties, nay even a mighty host—and they got them together many ships, and were ready to depart.

Now it came to pass that the king of the Britonites (a people over against Galia, towards the setting of the Sun,) heard of all these things, and he sent messengers unto the Galianites, and the messengers drew nigh and spake unto the rulers saying.

Behold the king our master hath heard of the going out of this mighty host, and he is alarmed, seeing that you are to pass by the borders of his inheritance, and the inheritance of his Brothers, the sons of the country, lest peradventure you turn in and despoil the cities, and the vineyards, and the cornfields, when there be no strong arm to save them, therefore he has made a vow that you go not forth, as you have declared, to inherit this land of promise.

And the Galianites answered and said we will turn neither to the right nor to the left, from the land we go to possess, nor suffer your cities, nor your plantations to be despoiled, nor the sons of the country to be driven out, inasmuch as we desire nothing but peace of your hands.

Howbeit the messenger of the Britonites put no trust in this people, and believed not their sayings, but departed with the same words in their mouths.

Now the Galianites were sorely vexed on account of the message of the king of Briton, for they knew that the Britonites were a nation of warriors, and that all the Sea and the Islands of the Sea, were their inheritance, and that none could contend with their mighty ships, and they took counsel together for many days.

Then Talley and the priest gave counsel, and said, why stand ye as in a strait until now—hearken unto my words, sell ye this wilderness unto the Sons of the country; for the gold and silver which ye shall get, will it not be better for ye than the desert which ye cannot possess?

And the people hearkened unto the counsel of the Levite, for he was a man of a wise and understanding heart, and they made a league with a servant of the sons of the country for 50,000 talents of gold, and 50,000 talents of silver, that they should possess the land, and that the inheritance should be to them and to their children forever.

When the rulers of the sons of the country heard of this league, they exalted themselves and rejoiced together 40 days, greeting one another, and to the chief ruler gave the great praise, and proclaimed aloud their goodness and their wisdom to all the people.

Now the sons of the country laughed to scorn the vainglory of their rulers, and mocked at them, saying, why exalt ye yourselves for this measure, seeing if there be any good in the thing has it not been wrought out by the strong arm of the Britonites, and by the strength of their counsel? And they were rebuked and hung down their heads, for they wot not that these things were known, save only to the sect of the Jeffrieses.

Charleston, Feb. 21.

Captain La Comb, who arrived on Saturday in 22 days from Barracoa, informs, that a few days before he sailed, a schooner under French colours, with a pretended clearance from the city of St. Domingo, arrived at Barracoa; but suspicions being entertained that she was an American vessel, several persons went on board of her, but could not learn any thing respecting her from the Frenchmen; they discovered on board the clothes, &c. of the former crew, who, it was expected, had either been murdered or put on shore in the woods. The Frenchmen had daubed over her name with tar, but it could still be plainly distinguished, it was the "Rosewell, of New-York." She is a very fine schooner, from eighty to one hundred tons burthen, white bottom, varnished sides, and had every appearance of being but a short time out from the United States.

The schooner Tartar, of Baltimore, had also been brought in there—she was first captured by the French privateer Anguilla, who put a prize master and crew on board, which prize master in attempting to land her cargo, (consisting of contraband articles) was discovered by the Spanish government brig St. Julien, and the Frenchmen unable to escape, ran the schooner on shore, and fled into the woods, when she was taken possession of and by the Spanish brig and brought into Barracoa.

Capt. La Comb left at Barracoa the ship Patsey, Murphy, of Baltimore, to sail in two or three weeks. The schooner Charlotte, and the schooner Sally, of this port, with cargoes of flour had been ordered away by the government a few days before Capt. La failed, together with fellow Farmer of New York.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA,

Sch'r Friendship	Quadrail,	Norfolk;
Commerce,	Nevert,	Baltimore;
CLEARED,		
Sch'r Philip,	Eveleth,	Boston;
Hope,	Cox,	Bordeaux
Sloop Little Poll,	Grafton,	New Providence

Public Sale.

On Monday next will be sold on the premises,

THAT HOUSE

on Fairfax street next door to Mr. John Hunter's on a credit—if not sold, it will then be leased for any term that may be wished.

And immediately after, will be sold on Keith's wharf,

200,000 BRICKS,

in such lots as will suit the purchasers.

THOMAS PATTEN.

March 7.

SALE.

In consequence of the bad weather, and from want of bidders, the sale of the perishable property of the late Wm. H. Washington, advertised to take place on the 1st inst. was postponed until Monday the 12th when it will be sold agreeably to the terms of the former advertisement.

Eliza. Washington,

Adm'r of the

March 7.

SUBSCRIBERS

To Mr. Carey's Family Bible

may get their books, by applying at R. and J. Gray's bookstore.

March 2.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent GIG HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company have decided that the Stockholders pay the subscriber Ten Dollars on each share of Stock, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Chas. Page, Treasurer.

March 7.

Just received and for Sale,

By ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

A VIRGINIA EDITION OF

An Examination of the various charges exhibited against AARON BURR Esquire, Vice President of the United States; and a development of the character and views of his political opponents, with the exception of such parts as are of a local nature.

To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

By a gentleman of North Carolina proving that General Hamilton, at the late presidential election, exerted all his influence to support Mr. Jefferson in opposition to Mr. Burr.

March 2.

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

FOR SALE

A TRACT OF LAND

formerly the property of Ilham Keith, lying in the county of Fauquier, adjoining the merchant mill lately purchased of Nathan Marlow by Henry D. Hooe, containing by deed 386 acres, about eight miles from the Court House, and is tho't by good judges, in point of fertility, inferior to no land in the county; it is well watered, abounds in fine low grounds; has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a small orchard, a sufficiency of timber and lays well.

Also, one other Tract, about ten miles above the Court House, containing about 600 acres; lying upon Carter's Run, near the main road leading to Winchester. This land is well watered, has many advantages attached to it; such as country mills, &c.—about one half in woods, and is considered as excellent for cropping, being fine for either wheat, corn or tobacco.

L. Ashton.

Fauquier Court House,

Feb. 21.

d4w

For Sale,

from eight to twelve hundred cords of

Excellent Fire-Wood;

from ten to twenty thousand FENCE RAILS, and a large quantity of WHITE OAK and POPLAR TIMBER. None of these articles are more than two miles or two and a half from tide water. Those who wish to purchase will apply to the subscriber in Prince George County, five miles from the City of Washington and Alexandria.

Overton Carr.

Feb. 27.

21w41

Corn, Rye, and Staves Wanted.

The Subscriber will purchase any quantity of Corn, Rye, and White Oak pipe and hoghead Staves, for which cash will be given at the Eastern Branch, in the City of Washington, by

James Barry.

Feb. 29.

24w3m

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,
Especially informs the Public that he has received,
from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine
Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the fol-
lowing

Valuable Medicines.

Which are in high esteem and general use through-
out the United States, many of them being sold
cheaper than the drugs of which they are com-
pounded could be purchased at a retail Store.

TAKE NOTICE.

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY
Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asth-
ma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Con-
sumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with
the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time
entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which child-
ren are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and
the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Gen-
eral of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered
medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome
affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and
with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Ham-
ilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Healy, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cur-
ed by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated
disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several
months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty,
and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would
frequently fail in such a degree that he could only at-
tempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks
without a return of his complaints, and desires to give
this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medi-
cine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscre-
tions—reflexion in climates unfavourable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or
any other destructive intemperance—the reckless or ex-
cessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to sailors,
at a certain period of life—bad living, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Tremors of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hyperic affections, Lewd weaknesses, Scurvy, &c. &c.	Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obstinate gleet, Impotency, &c. &c.
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In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impover-
ishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment
or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this
medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, pal-
sey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.
And has performed more cures in the above complaints
than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Ham-
ilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe
has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (in that kno-
wned Clavicle, or of the joint) under which I have
laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every
article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-
ment resorted into practice for the cure of this obdurate
disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty
to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, be-
tween Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, volun-
tarily testifies that he was afflicted with a violent
rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence
of a severe cold after lying in bed for several weeks,
and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life,
notwithstanding the most respectable medical ad-
vice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted,
when seeing several cases of cures performed by Ham-
ilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were pre-
pared from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street.
The first application enabled him to walk across the
room, and the use of one bottle restored him to his usual
state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Foran, Esq.
one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous
complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions
or disorders of the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title. It commonly complained of as operating with vio-
lence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this
remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution,
containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is
so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most
delicate or young lady, or the tenderest infant of a week
old, should no worms exist in the body; but will with-
out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the
production of worms and many fatal disorders, they
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-
mors and eruptions, fevers, and bilious complaints, and
are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on
any season.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms which by they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four
kinds, viz. the Pinworm, the large round worm, the Asca-
rides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short,
flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm,
so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many
yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and
most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-
able breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupt
gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Con-
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irre-
gular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purging, with slimy and ferid stools—Vomit-
ing—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the
stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of
stools—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry
cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy
countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have
been constantly attended with success in all complaints
similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the
warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and
purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is
likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and
has restored to health and strength a great number when
in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-
cessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine, with eagerness,
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CARES OF CURES—by Hamilton's Worm Destroy- ing Lozenges.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of
which any person may ascertain, either by letter
or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Har-
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite
the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-
ceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wast-
ed rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a
bout FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the pos-
session of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered
its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice—from which
resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in
several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours,
and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further
enquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm
lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary,
yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-
tion on the human body, even taken in large doses, as
Mr. Fuller attests—their particular mildness is abun-
dantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-
town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOTHER,
minister of the Methodist Church in York town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to
me as a very adequate means for the cure of children af-
flicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my
family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I
might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish,
different other means had proved abortive. My eldest
boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night,
grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be
in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none
of the medicines administered, until I gave him two
boxes of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which car-
ried off a substance to all appearance a mercurius but
upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living
animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually
infest children came from him. Since that period he grew
remarkably better in health and strength, has got
a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions
I have used this medicine as a purgative, and
found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on
colic, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often
occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I
judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of
the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
restoring a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
the bilious substance, which engenders so much indis-
position both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them,
root and branch, without giving pain.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Eu-
rope, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis
of other lotions), and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing
and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,
particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
scurs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding
the natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to
health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and perma-
nent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improv-
ing the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.
Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beau-
tiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses
and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious
lime and humors, which suffered to accumulate, never
fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether
the effect of natural weakness or of accident, effusions
of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure these maladies which frequently succeed the
Quail pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strength-
ening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its ex-
cellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immedi-
ate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at once appli-

cated, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant
women, or on infants a week old, containing not a parti-
cle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient what-
ever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart
which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be
used with safety by persons in every situation, and of eve-
ry age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and
amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with
fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold,
if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for
removing habitual colic—sickness at the stomach,
and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all
persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants,
Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Peters-
burg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G.
Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk;
Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow,
Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

NOTICE.

The Circuit Court of the District of
Columbia having at the November term holden
in the county of Alexandria, Ordered and D-
rected, in the suite of Wyllie, Langly and others,
complainants against Robert Alexander, his Trus-
tees and other defendants depending on the Chan-
cery side of the said court, that the subscriber
make up, adjust, settle and report to the said court
the accounts and claims of the said plaintiffs,
stated in their bill; and of other judgment cre-
ditors of the said Robert Alexander, anterior to
the deed of trust mentioned in the said bill, which
deed bears date the 26th day of December 1799.

The several persons coming under the decretal
order made in the above said suit, are hereby in-
formed, that I will attend at my office in the
town of Alexandria, on Monday the 12th day
of February next, to carry into effect the said order,
at which time and place the several parties inter-
ested are requested to attend with the necessary
documents, to enable me to execute the order.

James Keith.

Feb. 7.

As I am not a Master in Chan-
cery under the Circuit Court of the District, and
was only applied to by one of the Counsel in the
above said suit, to examine the various claims arising
out of it; I consented to do it, it sent to me as
a common referee, not being of ever intending
to be an officer of the Court, but accidentally
hearing that in case of my acting on that refer-
ence, a handle would be made of it, which
would involve serious consequences, I find my-
self constrained to decline acting under the order
of which I give the parties this notice.

JAMES KEITH.

March 5.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust

To the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon
the premises, for ready money, on the first day
of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair
day,

A piece of Ground,

lying upon the east side of Washington Street, and
north side of Cameron Street, in the town of
Alexandria, extending with Washington Street
fifty five feet, with Cameron Street forty seven
feet: also

A piece of Ground,

lying upon the north side of a ten feet alley ex-
tending eastwardly from Washington Street, be-
ginning upon the said alley, fifty seven feet to the
eastward of Washington Street and extending
with the alley fifteen feet, and northwardly pa-
rallel to Washington Street twenty feet. Also
one entire SQUARE containing two acres bound-
ed on the south by Oronoko Street, on the north
by Pendleton Street, on the east by Alfred Street,
and on the west by Patrick Street. This square
is subject to an annual rent of forty three pounds
current money of Virginia, payable to Charles
Alexander, Esq.

JAMES KEITH.

Feb. 14.

The excessive badness of the
weather at the time appointed for the Sale of the
above property, prevented the sale taking place.
It will now be offered for sale on Monday the
19th day of this month on the respective premi-
ses. If that day should prove unfavorable, it will
be offered the next fair day.

JAMES KEITH.

March 5.

To be Rented,

A two story frame HOUSE, and a large LOT
for a Garden, with a Well of good water at the
door, on Duke Street, about three squares to the
eastward of the Stone Bridge: possession may be
had immediately.

4/6.

A Lot about 34½ feet on Potomac
strand, extending westward about 80 feet, to an
alley. This may be rented for about ten years,
and, perhaps, on ground rent forever. This lot
is very near to Wolfe Street and Kirk's wharf.

Wm. Hartshorne.

1 Mo. 8.

For Sale,

On very moderate terms, a case of
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Jan. 16.

This Day is published,

By Cotton & Stewart, and for Sale at the
Book Store—Price One Dollar.

A new and interesting NOVEL,

ENTITLED

WHAT HAS BEEN.

By Mrs. MATHRAW.

Feb. 16.

FOR SALE.

On the first Monday in April next
he sold at public auction, to the highest
bidder,

The House and Lot,

at present occupied by Mr. Abram Hewes, situated
at the intersection of Duke and Royal Streets.
The terms of sale will be made known by ap-
plication to the subscriber between this and the day
of sale or on the day of sale.

EDMUND I. LEE.

Feb. 18.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

Three hundred thousand

BRICKS,

Four thousand bushels of

LIME,

and a NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years of age,
THOMAS PATTEN.

Feb. 27.

Just received and for Sale

By William Calh,

King Street,

44 barrels best brown

TANNERS' OIL.

ALSO.

50 bls. of Mackerel of the first quality.

Jan. 26.

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

I. TODD

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen
of Alexandria that he has erected his machine
for tracing the outlines of the face, in the Ball
Room at the Eagle Tavern, corner of King and
Royal streets, where those who will honor him
with their attention may have four correct profiles
for 25 cents.

Note—Gold and black Frames may be had at
the room.

Please to come in at the paved alley lead-
ing to Royal Street

Jan. 9.

CHEAP BARGAIN.

I wish to sell 52½ acres of LAND, about 3
miles from Alexandria, lying on the Falls Church
Road, a little above Col. Peyton's and Captain
Stacum's. The improvements are a small framed
House, with about to acres of rich, low ground
inclosed, with cedar posts and chestnut rails, and
laid down in timothy last fall, about 120 of the
most choice fruit trees planted, some of them
will be in full bearing this summer, if the spring
permits; the whole of the rest in wood. I will
join the lands of Captain Richard Conway and
Benjamin Dulany, Esq. If not sold at private
sale, before Saturday the 10th day of March, it
will be on that day set up to the highest bidder,
at the Coffee House in Alexandria, between the
hours of one and two o'clock. The survey and
title papers may be seen and the land shown to
any person desirous of purchasing, by application
to the subscriber.

B. DADE.

Feb. 22.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Thomas Blackburn's
plantation, on Monday the 20th inst. HARRY,
a dark mulatto, about 30 years of age, five
feet seven or eight inches high. The above
Negro was purchased by me in December last,
at the sale of the late Mr. Triplett's property at
Rou d' Hill; he has received uncommon indol-
gencies, and absconded through a pretended aver-
sion to going to my farm in Jefferson. He has
connections about Centerville, and also in and
near Alexandria, at which place I think it most
probable he is now concealed.

I will give the above reward to any person
who shall apprehend the said Negro and lodge
him in jail at Dumfries, or 15 dollars if secured
in any other jail so that I get him again.

H. S. Turner,

Dumfries, Feb. 27.

The Counting House

of the Subscriber was broke open on Wednesday
night last, and the Drawer of his Writing Desk
broke, and his Pocket Book taken therefrom,
having 25 dollars in three notes, and sundry pa-
pers of consequence to the owner, and cannot be
of any use to any other person. The owner will
be very thankful to the perpetrator to return the
Pocket Book and papers, so that he may get them
again, by placing them in his passage.

Andw. Scholfeld.

March 2.

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